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#### HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

The action of the Roundheads of England centuries ago in making it a misdemeanor for any person to indulge in mince pie on Christmas Day is often referred to as one of the follies of an age of intolerance, which had passed away with statutes against witchcraft. But it seems that laws operative in the days of the Pilgrim Fathers are at present in vogue in the United States of America in the twentieth century.

The use of liquor for culinary purposes has been placed under the ban by Federal Prohibition Commissioner John F. Kramer. The information was contained in a letter from Mr. Kramer to Richard S. Dodson, enforcement agent for Maryland, in which he forbade the issuance of permits to use liquor for any cooking purposes whatever.

"I am writing to you in reference to the matter of granting permits to use intoxicating liquors for culinary purposes," Commissioner Roper, after considering this matter very carefully, has decided that under the law there is no authority for issuing permits for culinary purposes. In the further progress of our work, therefore, you may govern yourself accordingly. No further applications for withdrawals should be approved under permits outstanding."

In this connection it may be stated that today—April 6—is the anniversary of a long string of "big moments" in the story of the grand old U. S. A. Events which have occurred on this date in past years range from the declaration of war against Germany—three years ago—back to the fighting of the bloodiest battle of the civil war—at Shiloh, Tennessee, in '62—not omitting the historical flash from the frozen north that Peary had nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole in 1909.

Today is celebrated as Liberty Day.

The first American Congress under the Constitution convened in New York on this day, 131 years ago, and John Langdon sent his formal message to his Excellency, George Washington Esquire, in which he informed the latter that upon the due counting of the votes of the electors Washington had been elected "President of the said United States of America."

#### FRANCE CALLS A HALT

The French government's determination to occupy certain cities in the militarily neutralized zone east of the Rhine rests on rights acquired in the Treaty of Versailles. It is not an act of aggression, but of self defense.

The government at Berlin has violated Article 43 of the treaty, which forbids "the maintenance and the assembly of (German) armed forces, either permanently or temporarily and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization," between the Rhine and a line paralleling that river fifty kilometers to the east of it. About 40,000 German troops are operating within this area to suppress the revolt in the Ruhr region. They have crossed the neutral zone boundary without the consent of the Allied powers. Article 44 of the treaty says: "In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world."

As the New York Tribune says, "France doesn't purpose ejecting the German troops from the Ruhr district. She will be satisfied if they restore order there and then withdraw. But as a guaranty of their prompt withdrawal Marshal Foch intends to enter the neutral zone at other points and to occupy German cities there until the retirement from the Ruhr takes place. This is a very moderate form of defensive coercion. A German entry into neutralized territory is offset by a French entry."

"It seems to be the proper moment to show Germany that a treaty is a treaty and that modifications of it on Germany's part can be accomplished only through orderly negotiation and in a manner acceptable to the Allied powers."

#### LABOR'S BALANCE OF TRADE

What the ultimate effect of the war upon what may be called the exchange of labor will be it is still too early to determine. But if the figures made public by the Inter-Racial Council be correct, this country seems likely to gain little from immigration and lose much from emigration. It is not surprising to learn that Europe is disposed to bar the emigration of able-bodied men. They are too much needed there. Italy, for example, is permitting the reservists to return to America, but emigrants are largely limited to this class. It is the industrial non-producers upon whose going there is no restraint.

The tendency of labor everywhere to limit production and to enforce wage increase is another factor in diminishing emigration from Europe. If pre-war economic conditions are to be restored as quickly as possible, longer rather than short hours of labor are requisite. Nor is this all. It is generally admitted that efficiency has diminished as production has been limited. Less work in proportion is done within the shorter time than was done within the longer. This makes any diminution in the number of workers a more serious matter than ever.

What is less easy to understand is the increase in emigration from the United States. The demand for labor from Europe does not wholly explain it. The demand is as great and the conditions are at least as good here. Yet it is stated that 275,000 emigrants have left the country since the signing of the armistice, and it is estimated that with the removal of passport restrictions and the increase in transportation facilities, the number will speedily run over a million. Plainly domestic labor need not fear competition on its own ground.

It is probably better for us that the labor supply should be quite evenly distributed, for our own industrial progress depends more intimately than ever upon that of Europe. But the emigration of able-bodied workmen and the immigration of a less efficient class cannot go on long without exercising an injurious effect upon our economic stability.

#### I. W. W.'S SENTENCED

Were Convicted for Attacking Longshoremen While Latter Were Returning to Work

New York, April 6.—Convicted on charges growing out of the longshoremen's strike at the Bush Terminal docks in Brooklyn last October, five men, all carrying I. W. W. cards when arrested, were sentenced in Kings county court yesterday. It was charged that the men attacked union men when the latter returned to work after settling the strike.

Giacomo Mangraphone, found guilty of rioting, was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for two and one-half to five years. The others, who pleaded guilty to unlawful assembly, were sentenced to the city prison and penitentiary.

#### LOSS NEAR BILLION

Need \$420,727,341 Fund to Close Railway Administration Affairs

Washington, April 6.—Congress was asked formally yesterday to appropriate \$420,727,342 to wind up the affairs of the Railroad Administration. In requesting the fund, Walker D. Hines, Railroad Administrator, placed the loss resulting from the government's expense in Federal control at \$900,478,756. In addition, the government has \$960,803,366 owing it by the roads, the money having been advanced for operating expenses and settlements. Ultimately this fund will be repaid.

Mr. Hines explained that no allowance had been made in his request to cover any claims the roads might have against the government for maintenance of the lines, because the net amount for this purpose could not yet be estimated.

#### UNREST IN IRELAND

Revenue Offices Destroyed Throughout Whole Country

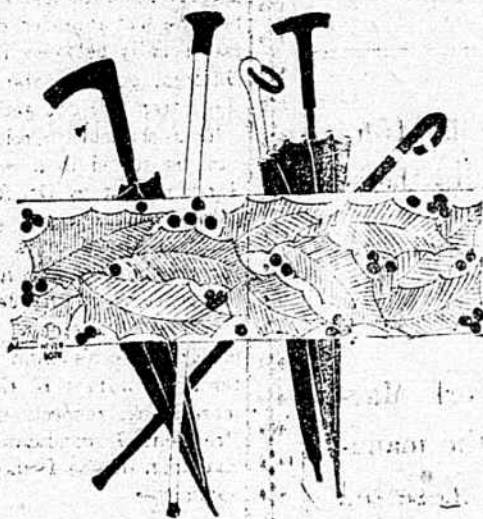
London, April 6.—Not a single customs house remains intact in Ireland, the Pall Mall Gazette learns from its Dublin correspondent. More than a hundred police barracks were burned down. The destruction of the revenue offices has totally disorganized the system of collecting income taxes throughout Ireland. The damage amounts into many millions of pounds.

Only a handful of arrests were made in Ireland as a result of the organized incendiarism.

# SWAN BROS

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\$12.50 to \$40.00

#### MEN'S UMBRELLAS

Priced  
\$2.50 to \$10.00

#### BOY'S RAINCOATS

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Spring and summer means new lightweight bath robes and we are prepared to supply your every need in this respect. We have them both in light and medium weight materials and they are priced to suit every purse.

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\$2.50 to \$15.00



### "Before and After" in the Near East



"BEFORE."



"AFTER."

From misery to comfort and self-respect in five days' time, simply through the magic of an American ten dollar bill, is a transformation that is being wrought daily in Western Asia by the Near East Relief of 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The group of five Armenian children shown in two pictures here have reason to bless the American donor of that ten dollar bill. With this money, the expert workers of Near East Relief in Armenia were able to aid the poor children of their loathsome rags and to clothe them with new garments of aloof cloth, woven in a Near East Relief industrial plant and sewed into garments by the mother of the children. The mother was also paid a small fee for her services in making the garments.

This was a lucky family. There are thousands of others not so lucky in the Near East, simply because of a lack of other ten dollar bills. Near East Relief is asking the American people to contribute to the fund that is saving the starving in the Bible lands. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 people are in desperate need and 2,000,000 children live in orphanages and need care. For the sum of \$180 a year Near East Relief can not only feed, clothe and shelter an orphan child, but can also give a course in education towards ultimate self-support and independence. Many of these orphans are being "adopted" by Americans, who are providing funds for the support of one or more over a given period.

## They Come Clean

It's not only the cleanliness and care which we devote to our clothes that make our helpfulness to you so important. It is also the removal of the burden of wash days—the lightening of your work and worry and the solving of the problem of keeping contented and competent maids.

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Non Skid, 30-3½ ..... \$11.50

24 Hours Free Air Service

Gasoline 30c gallon

Tire Repairing, Vulcanizing

Tubes Repaired while you wait

The Famous Campbell Service

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